

XXVII. *Descriptions of new Longicorn Coleoptera from India, Japan, and Africa.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read August 3rd, 1881.]

SOME collections recently received have furnished many interesting novelties among the Longicorn Coleoptera. I give here descriptions of a few of them. Among the *Prionidæ* is a new *Cacoscelis*, which I propose to call *C. latus* on account of its being one-third broader than either of the known species. The second is a *Macrotoma*, remarkable among its brown or black congeners by having metallic-green elytra. Among the *Cerambycidæ* is one most remarkable new genus, apparently allied to *Megacælus*, with short strongly dentate (almost pectinate) antennæ, and with the apical segments contracted, excavated in the middle, and laminated at the sides of the excavation. Mr. Bates has two examples from West Africa, and there is a single specimen of an allied species from S.E. Africa in the British Museum: all three females. The general appearance of the insect reminds one of the genus *Eletica* among the *Cantharidæ*.

Among the *Lamiidæ* is an interesting new species of *Echthistatus* from Japan, being the second species received from that country; and a very fine *Monochamus* allied to our European *M. sartor*, but very distinct; the antennæ of one of the examples measure $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches in length.

PRIONIDÆ.

Cacoscelis ? latus, n. s.

Piceus, subtus nigro-piceus, latus, depressus; capite ruguloso, thorace fortiter rugoso, lateribus impressis post-medium emarginatis, elytris opacis, confertim subtiliter punctatis et rugulosis. ♀. Long. 24 lin., lat. 9 lin.

Much broader and more depressed than *C. ædipus*, White. The head is not narrowed behind the eyes, which are in consequence not prominent; all the surface

is rugulose and finely punctured, but shining. The antennæ are relatively broader than in *C. adipus*, with the fourth to tenth joints with their apical angle more prominent, sparingly punctured. The very transverse shining thorax has the surface almost plicate, with the raised parts finely and sparingly punctured; there is an impression in the middle; the sides are much depressed, slightly curved from the anterior angles to the acute lateral tooth made by the posterior emargination; this tooth is directed backwards; midway between this tooth and the anterior angle there is a very slight projection; between the lateral tooth and the base there is an obtuse projection nearly similar to that in *C. adipus*. The scutellum is very broad, sparingly punctured. The very broad flattened elytra are arcuately narrowed at the apex, and separately rounded, the sutural angle obliterated; the sculpture is finely rugulose, mixed with fine punctuation; it is much finer at the apex than at the base, and the region of the shoulders is beset with minute tubercles. The prosternal process is rather flat, longitudinally impressed on each side; the mesosternum is broader than in *C. adipus*, and is not deeply channelled.

Hab. Cape G. H., Namaqualand. B. M.

I have only seen two examples, both females, of this species, the property of the South African Museum. One of the specimens has now been presented to the British Museum. It seems not unlikely, from the form of the head and thorax, and the broad form and rough sculpture of the elytra, that this species may prove to be the type of a new genus when the male is known.

Macrotoma encipennis, n. s.

Nigra, subopaca; capite parvo, thorace convexo, creberrime punctulato, antice parum angustato, supra maculis tribus nitidis impressis, lateribus fere rectis, dentibus minutis triangularibus instructis, angulis posticis spina acuta armatis, elytris æneis, nitidis, aurco vel cupreo parum tinctis, crebre punctatis, postice paulo angustatis, juxta scutellum gibbosis et tuberculis minutis instructis, pectore opaco creberrime punctato, metasterno plaga triangulari abdomineque nitidis parcius punctulatis, femoribus et tibiis anticis scabrosis, pedibus posteribus levioribus. ♂. Long. 15½ lin.

This species, by its green elytra, is at once distinguished from all its allies. It is nearest to *M. absurdum*, Newm. The head below has a ridge within each eye; these two ridges converge posteriorly. The prosternal process is narrow, convex and parallel. The third joint of the antennæ is concave above, and more strongly so below; the basal joint is concave below, both sparingly scabrous; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh joints are dull and longitudinally furrowed.

Hab. S.E. India. B. M.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

PLECTOGASTER, n. g.

♀. Head not much narrowed behind the eyes, which are strongly emarginate. Antennæ short and thick; a little more removed from the eyes than in *Dorcasmus*; the first joint rather flattened, elongate-triangular; the second very small; the third to tenth with the inner apical angle strongly and acutely produced; the eleventh joint irregularly fusiform. Thorax impressed at the base, and strongly so before the front, constricted anteriorly, the front margin raised and produced over the back of the head; with four obtuse swellings on the back, a tubercle about the middle of the side, and with a lateral oblique ridge before the posterior angle and before the anterior angle. Elytra somewhat flattened dorsally, slightly narrowed towards the apex, which is obtuse; the shoulders are very obtuse; each elytron has three fine raised lines. The prosternal process is very narrow and arched. The mesosternum is moderately broad. The metasternum is very large, but not so long as broad. The first abdominal segment is very large, and as long as the metasternum; the second segment is nearly as long, fringed at the apex; the following segments are retracted, laminated, and densely pubescent. The femora are very compressed; the tarsi narrow.

I propose this genus for a most remarkable insect in Mr. H. W. Bates's collection from the Camaroons. Mr. Bates referred it to the genus *Megacælus*, a genus which was only known to him from having seen it some years ago in this Museum collection. I think, however, that the structure of the antennæ and thorax are so different that it is desirable to separate it generically. The elevated and produced front margin of the thorax is

a marked peculiarity ; an approach to this is met with in *Sagridola* in the *Lepturine*.

The following is the description with which Mr. Bates has furnished me :—

“ *Megacælus pectinicornis*, n. s.

“Elongatus, niger, femoribus (basi exceptis) flavo-testaceis ; capite exserto, angusto ; palpis articulo terminali ovato, apice obtuso ; antennis brevibus articulis 3—10 apice productis, breviter pectinatis ; thorace elongato, antice angustato, supra inæquali bituberculato, polito, lateribus unispinosis ; elytris oblongis, lateribus parallelis apice late rotundatis, supra basi politis, versus apicem crebre alveolato-punctatis, tricostatis ; pedibus robustis, femoribus compressis, elongato-ovatis, tarsis latis, articulis 1—2 triangularibus, æqualibus.

“♀. Ventri segmentis 1—2 maxime elongatis, hoc apice ciliato, cæteris segmentis omnino retractis. Long. 1 in. 10 lin.

“I venture to refer this remarkable Longicorn to the genus *Megacælus*, from the similar structure of its abdomen, and its evident affinity in other respects. It differs, however, in its pectiniform antennæ and anteriorly-narrowed and prolonged thorax. The anterior coxæ and prosternum are constructed as in *Dorcasomus* ; the eyes are also similar ; but the mandibles are long, robust, and falcate, and the palpi much longer, and the mesosternum is rather broader between the haunches. The antennæ are much shorter than in either sex of *D. Delegorguei*.

“*Hab.* Mount Cameroons, W. Africa ; two examples.”
H. W. BATES.

I propose giving a figure of this species in part viii. of my ‘Aid to the Identification of Insects.’

Plectogaster thoracica, n. s.

Nigra, sat nitida, tenuissime pilosa ; thorace crebre punctato, tuberculis quatuor depressis nitidis, glabris, lateribus tuberculo parvo acuto instructis, elytris dense punctatis, nervis nonnullis nitidis. ♀. Long. 26 lin.

This species differs from *P. pectinicornis* in having the femora black ; the head is densely and finely rugulose ; the thorax is rather more produced over the head (the lateral tubercle is smaller), the whole surface is rather thickly punctured, somewhat strongly in front, more

delicately behind; the elytra are thickly punctured at the base and apex, very densely and more finely punctured over the discal area; each elytron has three fine elevated lines besides an indistinct shorter one at the side.

Hab. Mamboio, Usagava Mountains. B. M.

The specimen from which I have taken the above description is in imperfect condition, and has lost its antennæ. It is a female, and the structure of the abdomen does not appear to differ materially from the species described by Mr. Bates. We shall look forward with much interest to the discovery of the males of these remarkable insects.

LAMIIDÆ.

Echthistatus binodosus, n. s.

Fuscus, dense fusco-pilosus; capite sat crebre punctato, pone oculos rugoso, thorace medio paulo dilatato ibique utrinque spina valida acuta armato, supra inæquali sicut trinodoso, elytris basi thorace latoribus medio parum ampliatis, apicem versus gradatim angustatis singulatim acute productis, basi utrinque noda rotundata nigra nitida notata, lateribus carina obtusa postice granulosa instructis. Long. 9 lin.

The surface of the thorax is uneven and rugulose, and on the disk three slight elevations may be traced. The elytra are very gently convex on the back, almost perpendicularly deflexed at the sides, the deflexed portion being surmounted by an obtuse carina which extends from the shoulder to the apex; there is a well-marked concavity above each shoulder, and near the scutellum there is a small, very prominent, round bladder-like tubercle. All the surface is studded with minute granules. The apices are divergent and acutely produced.

Hab. Tokei, Japan.

Monochamus grandis, n. s.

Niger; thorace confertim ruguloso, lateribus plaga flavo-tomentosa notatis, scutello flavo-tomentoso, elytris perparum æreo-tinctis, basi crebre granulosis, medio fascia irregulari obliqua et ante apicem plaga griseis et passim maculis parvis griseis vel flavidis ornatis. Long. 13—22 lin.

Allied to and of nearly the same form as *M. sartor*, F. The thorax has the lateral spine smaller and more acute, and there is a somewhat distinct swelling at the posterior part of the disk. The elytra are rather longer, more impressed within the shoulders, and in the male are less narrowed posteriorly. The sculpture is altogether different. The head and thorax are sparingly clothed with yellowish pile, densely and finely rugose. The elytra have the basal sixth closely beset with minute shining granules; the rest of the surface is sparingly punctured, except at the side below the shoulders, where it is asperate-punctate; the whole clothed with the finest ashy pile. Some of the specimens have no markings, but usually, in the smaller examples, there is a whitish oblique, much interrupted fascia about the middle, and a patch at some distance from the apex; and at the suture, sides and apex there are numerous dots and spots of greyish or yellowish pile. The female has the markings much more distinct, and above each pale band there is some blackish pile. The antennæ are brown; in the male rather more scabrous than in *M. sartor* (measuring in a large example $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches), and in the female smooth and annulated with greyish.

Hab. Japan (*Marics*).